display console and linkage are consecutively received inside the base console;

FIG. **12** is a cross-sectional view taken along line **12**—**12** of FIG. **11**;

FIG. **13** is a front view of the second alternative embodiment with the video display console located in the remote position;

FIG. **14** is a front view of a third alternative embodiment of the communication terminal, wherein the video display console is part of the telescoping linkage;

FIG. **15** is a side view of a fourth alternative embodiment of the communication terminal, wherein the video display console can overlay the telescoping linkage;

FIG. **16** a side view of the fourth alternative embodiment with the video display console inside the base console;

FIG. **17** is a side view of a fifth alternative embodiment of the communication terminal, wherein the video display console and linkage can individually overlay the base console;

FIG. **18** is a side view of the fifth embodiment with the video display console in the remote position;

FIG. **19** is a back view of the fifth embodiment with the video display console in the remote position;

FIG. **20** is a side view of a sixth alternative embodiment of the communication terminal, wherein the video display console can overlay the linkage which can overlay the base console; and

FIG. **21** is a side view of the sixth embodiment with the video display console in the remote position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring in detail to the drawings and with particular reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**, a portable, wireless, communication terminal **1**, in accordance with the present invention, includes a camera console **2**, a video display console **3**, and a base console **4**.

The camera console **2** includes a camera lens opening **5** through which a camera lens **6** protrudes. The video display console **3** includes a microphone **8** and a video display **7**, such as a color liquid crystal display. The base console **4** includes a speaker **9** and a plurality of conventional push button keys **10**, such as numerical, functional, and power keys.

Of course, it is envisioned that the placements of the various components **5**, **6**, **7**, **8**, **9** and **10** could be altered. For example, the microphone **8** could be located below the video display **7**, or the locations of the microphone **8** and the speaker **9** could be interchanged.

Now, the physical interconnection between the camera console **2** and the video display console **3** will be described with reference to FIGS. **1**–**4**. The camera console **2** is connected to the video display console **3** and moveable relative thereto. FIGS. **1** and **2** illustrate the camera console **2** in a first position, adjacent to and abutting the video display console **3**. FIGS. **3** and **4** illustrate the camera console **2** in a second position, remote from the video display console **3**.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, in a first embodiment, the camera console **2** is connected to the video display console **3** primarily by a guide rod **11**. One end of the guide rod **11** is fixedly engaged to the video display console **3**. The other end of the guide rod **11** is slidingly engaged within a guide rod track formed within the camera console **2**. The other end would have a protrusion, or enlarged portion, so that the other end would be captured within the guide rod track. This captured of sliding engagement would allow the camera console **2** to be moved between the first and second positions, but would not allow the camera console **2** to be removed from the video display console **3**.

It should be noted that connections of the guide rod **11** could be reversed. In the reverse arrangement, the guide rod track would exist within the video display console **3** and the other end would be fixedly engaged to the camera console **2**. Also, it would be possible to modify the form of the guide rod track so that the guide rod **11**, and thereby the camera console **2**, could be removed from the guide rod track within the video display console **3** under predetermined circumstances, such as to perform service work.

A spring **14** encircles the guide rod **11** and is in tension, tending to urge the camera console **2** to the first position, adjacent to the video display console **3**. Therefore, the second position of the camera console **2**, illustrated in FIG. **3**, is a temporary position. The temporary position occurs when the user manually pulls the camera console **2** up to its second position, against the biasing force of the spring **14**.

In the second position, the user can rotate the camera console **2** one hundred and eighty degrees, either clockwise or counter-clockwise, about an axis **15** centered about the guide rod **11**. When the camera console **2** is released, it will again assume the first position again. Rotation of the camera console **2** allows the camera lens **6** to selectively view any portion of the entire three hundred and sixty degrees of surrounding environment.

A lower surface of the camera console **2**, facing the video display console **3**, includes a plurality of spaced projections **12**. An upper surface of the video display console **3**, facing the camera console **2**, includes a plurality of recesses **13**. The protrusions **12** are sized and spaced to matingly engage within the recesses **13**. The dimensions of each protrusion **12** are slightly smaller than the dimensions of its mating recess **13**.

The protrusions **12** and recesses **13** act as alignment guides to seat the camera console **2** into one of two positions relative to the video display console **3**, i.e. facing the user or facing one hundred and eighty degrees away from the user. The protrusions **12** and recesses **13** add to the rigidity of the connection between the camera console **2** and the video display console **3**, thereby making the communication terminal **1** more drop-tolerant. Further, it should be noted that the projections **12** and recesses **13** may be so located that the camera console **2** can be seated at other angles besides zero and one hundred and eighty degrees.

It is also envisioned that a pivoted lever could be provided within the video display console **3** to move the camera console **2** into its second position. The pivoted lever would have an approximate L-shape. One end of the lever would project through a hole in the upper surface of the video display console **3** and contact the underside of the camera console **2**. The other end of the lever would be a button projecting through a side surface of the video display console **3**. By pressing the button the lever would pivot causing the other end of the lever to contact and press up against the underside of the camera console **2** causing the camera console to assume the second position against the bias of spring **14**.

Moreover, it is within the purview of the present invention that the camera console **2** could be rotated relative to the video display console **3** without moving the camera console **2** to the second position. The movement of the camera